

# Belinda Gray

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/780616/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

33  
papers

744  
citations

567281

15  
h-index

526287

27  
g-index

34  
all docs

34  
docs citations

34  
times ranked

1288  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Rare Variation in Drug Metabolism and Long QT Genes and the Genetic Susceptibility to Acquired Long QT Syndrome. <i>Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine</i> , 2022, 15, CIRCGEN121003391.	3.6	7
2	“Concealed cardiomyopathy” as a cause of previously unexplained sudden cardiac arrest. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2021, 324, 96-101.	1.7	37
3	Comparison of conventional autopsy with post-mortem magnetic resonance, computed tomography in determining the cause of unexplained death. <i>Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology</i> , 2021, 17, 10-18.	1.4	13
4	Biventricular Myocardial Fibrosis and Sudden Death in Patients With Brugada Syndrome. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2021, 78, 1511-1521.	2.8	18
5	Accuracy of the 2017 international recommendations for clinicians who interpret adolescent athletes’ ECGs: a cohort study of 11 168 British white and black soccer players. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2020, 54, 739-745.	6.7	41
6	Genetic Testing for Inherited Cardiovascular Disease: Implications of the AHA Scientific Statement for Cardiologists. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2020, 29, 1581-1584.	0.4	1
7	Prevalence and Phenotypic Correlations of Calmodulinopathy-Causative <i>CALM1-3</i> Variants Detected in a Multicenter Molecular Autopsy Cohort of Sudden Unexplained Death Victims. <i>Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine</i> , 2020, 13, e003032.	3.6	3
8	When do athletes benefit from cardiac genetic testing?. <i>British Journal of Sports Medicine</i> , 2020, 54, 939-940.	6.7	1
9	Utility of genetic testing in athletes. <i>Clinical Cardiology</i> , 2020, 43, 915-920.	1.8	11
10	Triadin Knockout Syndrome Is Absent in a Multi-Center Molecular Autopsy Cohort of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Sudden Unexplained Death in the Young and Is Extremely Rare in the General Population. <i>Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine</i> , 2020, 13, e002731.	3.6	4
11	Patients With Genetic Heart Disease and COVID-19: A Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand (CSANZ) Consensus Statement. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2020, 29, e85-e87.	0.4	4
12	Electrocardiography in Athletes “ How to Identify High-risk Subjects. <i>European Journal of Arrhythmia &amp; Electrophysiology</i> , 2020, 6, 24.	0.2	1
13	Evaluation After Sudden Death in the Young. <i>Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology</i> , 2019, 12, e007453.	4.8	19
14	Sudden Death and Left Ventricular Involvement in Arrhythmogenic Cardiomyopathy. <i>Circulation</i> , 2019, 139, 1786-1797.	1.6	122
15	A balanced translocation disrupting <i>SCN5A</i> in a family with Brugada syndrome and sudden cardiac death. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2019, 16, 231-238.	0.7	13
16	Editorial commentary: Will the real long QT genes please stand up. <i>Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2018, 28, 465-466.	4.9	0
17	The Diagnostic Yield of Brugada Syndrome After Sudden Death With Normal Autopsy. <i>Journal of the American College of Cardiology</i> , 2018, 71, 1204-1214.	2.8	84
18	Exome-Wide Rare Variant Analyses in Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2018, 203, 423-428.e11.	1.8	17

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Lack of genotype-phenotype correlation in Brugada Syndrome and Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndrome families with reported pathogenic SCN1B variants. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2018, 15, 1051-1057.	0.7	15
20	Relations between right ventricular morphology and clinical, electrical and genetic parameters in Brugada Syndrome. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195594.	2.5	23
21	Cardiovascular Effects of Energy Drinks in Familial Long QT Syndrome: A Randomized Cross-Over Study. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 231, 150-154.	1.7	35
22	Twelve-lead ambulatory electrocardiographic monitoring in Brugada syndrome: Potential diagnostic and prognostic implications. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2017, 14, 866-874.	0.7	47
23	New Insights Into the Genetic Basis of Inherited Arrhythmia Syndromes. <i>Circulation: Cardiovascular Genetics</i> , 2016, 9, 569-577.	5.1	45
24	A novel heterozygous mutation in cardiac calsequestrin causes autosomal dominant catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2016, 13, 1652-1660.	0.7	60
25	Clinical and genetic features of Australian families with long QT syndrome: A registry-based study. <i>Journal of Arrhythmia</i> , 2016, 32, 456-461.	1.2	9
26	<i>&lt;i&gt;NOS1AP&lt;/i&gt;</i> Polymorphisms Modify QTc Interval Duration But Not Cardiac Arrest Risk in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology</i> , 2015, 26, 1346-1351.	1.7	4
27	Radiation Exposure During Cardiac Catheterisation is Similar for Both Femoral and Radial Approaches. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2015, 24, 264-269.	0.4	13
28	Social determinants of health in the setting of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2015, 184, 743-749.	1.7	25
29	Brugada Syndrome: A Heterogeneous Disease with a Common ECG Phenotype?. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology</i> , 2014, 25, 450-456.	1.7	18
30	Late positive flecainide challenge test for Brugada syndrome. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2014, 11, 898-900.	0.7	5
31	Severe hypertensive encephalopathy following percutaneous balloon aortic valvuloplasty for aortic stenosis. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2014, 171, e63-e64.	1.7	1
32	Prolongation of the QTc Interval Predicts Appropriate Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator Therapies in Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy. <i>JACC: Heart Failure</i> , 2013, 1, 149-155.	4.1	37
33	Homozygous mutation in the cardiac troponin I gene: Clinical heterogeneity in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. <i>International Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2013, 168, 1530-1531.	1.7	11